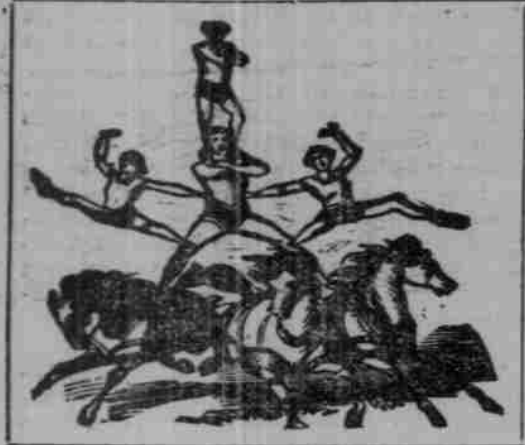


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Friday evening, April 27, at 7 o'clock sharp, a grand illuminated, dazzling, glittering street parade will take place, the first time in the history of Topeka. An After-Dark Circus Parade, Grand Display of Fireworks and Calumnium effects, a solid mile of gold and glitter under the brilliant rays of the electric lights, presenting a sight to be seen only once in a life time.

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LIKE DO THE BOYS HALL

Story of "Licking" and Starving at the Reform School.

IS RUN IN A SLIPSHOD WAY.

Gross Incapacity for Managing the Institution Shown by Superintendent Hitchcock.

The examination of Superintendent Hitchcock of the reform school, was resumed at 10 o'clock this morning. The state board of charities was in session last evening up to 6 o'clock.

Mrs. J. C. Rossman, in some measure, contradicted part of her testimony and explained why she changed it.

"I do not think my case ever came up before the board," said she. She had been told that she had been reinstated by the board.

"How do you know that the board did not act on your case?" asked Lawyer Madden.

"Because I talked with one of the members of the board," Superintendent Hitchcock flinched. Several witnesses spoke of the statement made public some months ago that the board had prohibited whipping.

Captain Waite said: "It might as well be understood now as any time that there was no such order made by the board, to prohibit corporal punishment. One member of the board started that report, but the board never acted on it."

Captain Waite referred to Mrs. Lease. Mrs. Rossman was asked concerning the sewer that broke about a month ago and is still left open.

"I would like to explain," said she. "When that sewer broke, Mr. Hitchcock could not be found. This sewer is still open and there is a stench arising from the excavation continually."

Mrs. Rossman said the odor had been noticed three or four days previous to the break. When it broke there was such a stench filled the basement rooms that it was almost impossible to stay down there.

The next witness was Earl Gilbert, the office boy at the Reform School.

He said in answer to a question by Attorney Allen: "I had 471 merits the first of this month. I think I have over 500 now."

He was given 100 demerits last month for using tobacco. He also got twenty-five licks with a rawhide with his coat off.

"There were about a dozen boys whipped at the same time for the same thing," he said. "Some got twenty-five demerits, some twenty-five demerits and a whipping, and I and two others got 100 demerits and a whipping."

The witness looks like a well-behaved boy, as the number of his merits show.

The next witness called was George Early colored. He is the boy who was made to go without his meals for more than a day when he first came to the institution. He arrived at the school early in the morning, having traveled all night. He was put to bed and did not get up till 1 o'clock p. m. Instead of giving him his dinner, he was taken out on the farm to work without having eaten anything since the day before. He was kept at work until he missed his supper. He was given his breakfast the next morning, but no dinner. This, it was stated, was not intentional by the management, but because of carelessness and the slipshod manner in which the institution is conducted.

When Early was asked regarding a fight he had with the engineer, a Mr. Kiel, he said: "He told me to take out some ashes, and I told him it wasn't my work. He jumped on me and began pulling my ear. I told him to stop, but he turned in and commenced pounding me."

"Did he use any profane language?" asked Lawyer Madden.

"He called me a ———," replied the boy.

The witness said that Mr. Kiel had also had a quarrel with Mason Stringer and Arthur Blue, inmates of the school.

"When Mr. Kiel brought you to the office," asked Lawyer Madden, "didn't you get mad and throw your hat on the floor?"

"Yes, sir."

"Then what did Mr. Hitchcock do?" was asked.

"He went and got a rawhide and began whipping me."

"Did he whip you hard?" asked Lawyer Madden.

"Yes, sir, I guess he did, but I was so mad I didn't feel it much," replied the boy.

He whipped me across the shoulders with my coat off."

W. W. Wiley, an officer at the Reform School, was next called.

The question was asked how often Superintendent Hitchcock had visited him in his school.

"At one time," said Mr. Wiley, "Mr. Hitchcock, Mr. Yoe, Senator Kelly and Senator Householder visited my school room for about twenty minutes. Mr. Hitchcock has not visited my room since."

When asked regarding the superintendent's disposition, he said: "He is a very pleasant, agreeable man, sometimes, but he sometimes shows distemper. (Wiley meant ill temper). Sometimes he gets very nervous and red in the face. I have noticed that the relations between Mr. Hitchcock and Mr. Hitchcock were not very friendly."

When asked about his wife being dismissed and afterward reinstated, he didn't seem to know anything about it. At this time, the subject of the open sewer was brought up and the board adjourned to the excavation to inspect it.

Joe Rothlinger, the night watchman, was examined today. He told of his duties at the institution. He said he had received his instructions from the other watchman.

The next witness called was Bert Rich, one of the pupils. He described the incidents of the whipping by Superintendent Hitchcock of the boys in the bath room, on their bare backs.

"Call you next," said Senator Householder, and a small, black, colored boy appeared. His name was Leatha Gregg.

He was one of the boys who was in the bath room when the superintendent came in and whipped them.

"There were twenty-four of us in bathing," said the witness, "and Mr. Hitchcock came in and wanted to know who was making all that noise. He took a strap and hit me two licks before I could get my shirt on. I saw him whip Parker and Rich."

Lawyer Madden asked: "Did Mr. Justice ever whip you, and where and how?"

Noah Allen objected, and said that under all the rules of evidence this question would be out of place.

Lawyer Madden was on his feet in an

instant and made quite a lengthy address to the board.

Noah Allen replied. The board finally decided to sustain the objection.

The next witness was Robert Heart, one of the boys of the school.

In speaking of the bathroom affair, he said: "He (Hitchcock) gave one boy one lick and the rest of them two."

"Did he strike them hard?"

"He struck them pretty easy," replied the boy.

Lawyer Madden began cross-examining the boy, but he asked an unfortunate question. He said:

"Did the superintendent ever speak to you about this case?"

"Yes, sir."

"What did he say?"

"He asked me something about Mr. Justice, but I don't remember now." After thinking diligently for several seconds, the witness said: "He said that Mr. Justice had gone to town and told that he (Hitchcock) had whipped some boys naked." He went on to say that Mr. Justice himself had whipped a boy until the blood ran.

"Did you remember of the occurrence?" asked Noah Allen.

"No, sir," said the boy.

"As a matter of fact, didn't Mr. Hitchcock tell you just how it had happened to refresh your memory?"

The boy replied that he did.

There are yet about ten witnesses for the prosecution, while Lawyer Madden says he has fifteen or twenty witnesses on his side. The progress is extremely slow and it is probable that the testimony will not be in before the middle of next week.

THE TELEPHONE.

What a Lawrence Paper Says on the Subject.

Ever since the expiration of the original Bell telephone patent some months since, says the Lawrence Journal, numerous plans and schemes have been started which promise to supersede the service of the existing company. This promise is predicated largely upon the assumption that a great saving is to be made, by which the service will be cheapened by refusing to pay royalties that the old companies are now paying.

The fact is generally known that if the new companies can successfully resist these claims for royalties it would be after a vigorous contest with the owners of the patents in question, and that the existing companies will, without expense to themselves, share the benefits and thus be able to meet any competition that may arise, together with all the advantage of position that they now possess.

Of course cheaper rates for telephone service would be acceptable to all who desire to use the service, and they may come, but in any event we may reasonably expect to see the present companies still doing business at the old stand. The following in reference to this matter from the Chicago Tribune will be found well worth reading by those who may be interested:

"How soon will that much talked about competition to the Bell telephone company begin? Several months have elapsed since the expiration of patent on the Bell telephone expired. Of the score or more of telephone companies formed for the announced purpose of flinging down the gage of battle to the Bell company in all parts of the country none, so far as outward appearances are concerned, is moving rapidly toward the point of doing business in this city. The files of the council proceedings contain several ordinances which have been allowed to slumber, some for a long time. One company has secured an ordinance, one of the provisions of which requires the company to have 5,000 telephones in operation by a certain date in 1895."

"Prof. John P. Barrett, who was one of the best electrical men in the country, chatted about the situation Saturday."

"So far as I can see telephone competition in large cities is not an immediate probability," he said. "Any company that undertakes to compete with the Bell company, in this city, for instance, must have a capital of \$500,000 before it can begin the operation. Do I think there is any one that can do that? I think organizations have been made and boomed to sell stock to people who do not understand the telephone situation. They ought to study it. The Bell telephone company is one of the best managed concerns in the world. It owns 52 per cent of the stock of all the companies operating under its license. It does not owe a dollar. It has an immense surplus, a perfect organization, an experience of years, and every patent of any value that has been made for years. The Bell Telephone instrument reserve is something few people know about. That reserve is to be studied by investors in new companies. It has a device combining the transmitter and receiver which may be fixed in the pigeon hole of a desk. A man may lean back in his chair and talk to a person in New York in an ordinary tone just as I am talking to you. He needn't put a transmitter to his lips. He talks just into the air. He doesn't put a receiver to his ear either. The voice of his correspondent issues clear and loud from the pigeonhole. This device may be placed in a man's bedroom and he can lie abed, look up at the ceiling, and converse with a person anywhere. This is a really wonderful device and is simply being held back ready to be slapped into use if any competing company makes it necessary."

"The Bell company is pushing its long distance lines in every direction. No such system of electric wires was ever constructed. It is as near perfect as it is possible to make it. The company is ripping out its ordinary 'phones and replacing them by long distance instruments. It looks as if the customers who use those instruments were to be given inducements to use the long-distance wires freely. It is possible to use the Morse telegraph system on their long distance wires while they are being used for telephoning. It is not easy to convince anyone who understands the situation that adaptations of the old magnets can be accepted by the public as equal to the Bell's improved devices. When it was proposed to bury all electric wires scores of inventors came forward with ways to do it and to preserve perfect insulation. If Washington and Dearborn streets were dug up all that remains of hundreds of thousands of dollars invested would be visible in the shape of rusted wires and rotting conductors. The sight would be instructive to investors in some of these competing telephone companies."

Let us remind you that now is the time to take De Witt's Sarsaparilla, it will do you good. It recommends itself. J. K. Jones.

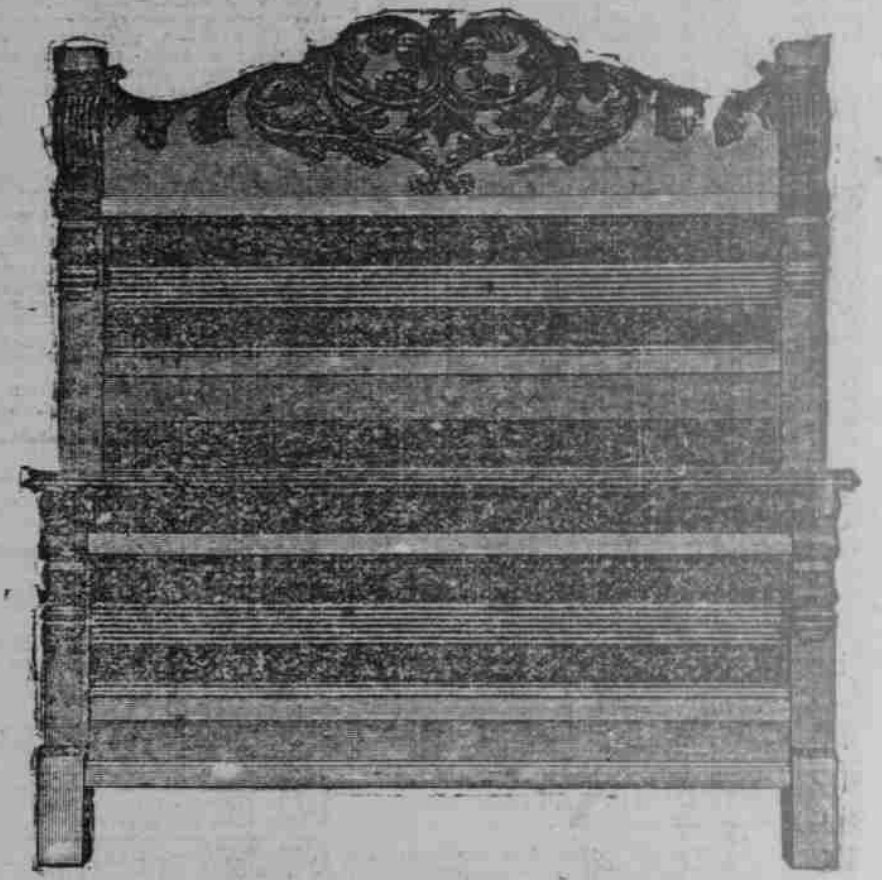
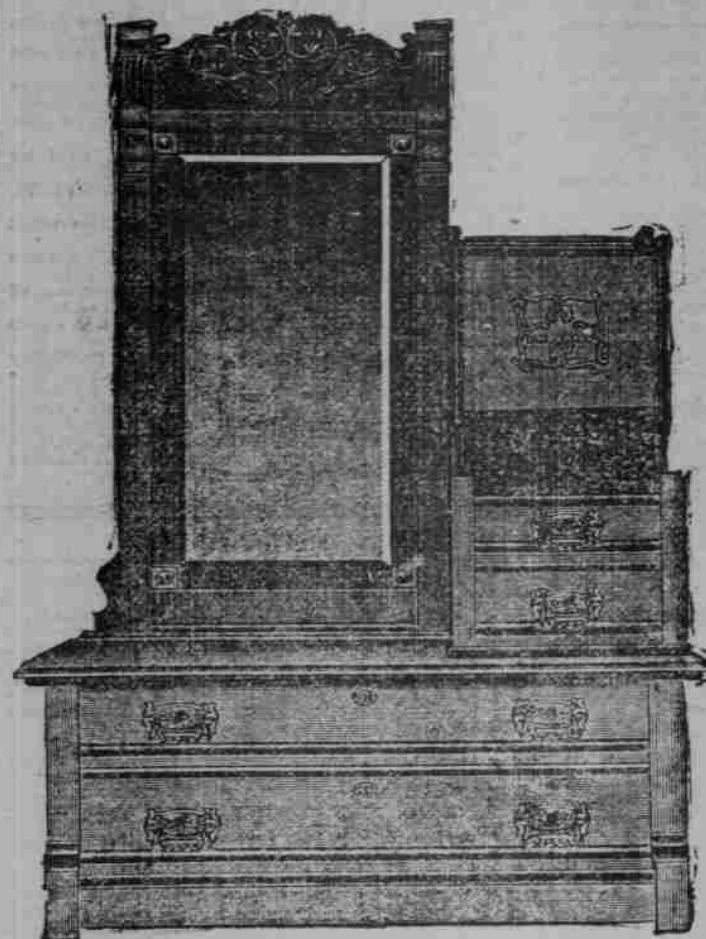
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NORTH TOPEKA.

Items of Interest from the North Side of the River.

Mr. and Mrs. Ben Dennis are down from Rossville today.

C. G. Coutant has returned to his home in Lander, Wyoming.

Miss Hester Otto has returned from a month's stay at Maple Hill.

The Rock Island is building a new side track in the yards this side of Shorey.

Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Root from Kansas City have been visiting their parents here this week.

W. H. Paramore has gone to Alabama to look after a land suit he has in the courts of that state.

Mrs. E. R. Potter is enjoying a visit from her father who is on his return from the east to his home in Abilene.

Dr. and Mrs. W. E. Archibald will leave Monday for their old home in Nova Scotia. The doctor will take a long and much needed rest before taking another charge.

Mrs. Tony Brann, of St. Louis, is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Michael Swartz, on Central avenue. She is accompanied by her husband's mother, Mrs. Jacob Brann.

Miss Ella Covey of Lawrence is here for the purpose of drilling a corps of thirty-five young ladies for the entertainment to be given by the Fraternal Aid society in about two weeks.

Rev. E. S. Riley, formerly pastor of the Baptist church, came down from Manhattan to attend the anniversary celebration of the church. He is accompanied by Mrs. Riley and they are guests of their daughter, Mrs. W. H. Paramore.

The six-year-old daughter of J. A. Polley while playing yesterday had two fingers of her left hand almost severed by an ax in the hands of an older sister. Dr. Dawson dressed the hand and thinks he will be able to save both fingers, though one of them has very little tissue to build on.

Yesterday was a gala day for the members and friends of the Baptist church. A sumptuous dinner and supper were served and there were exercises appropriate to the occasion. At the roll call in the evening a number of letters were read from absent members. A paper read by Mrs. John Lapp on "Woman's Work" received much commendation. The receipts from the box for voluntary offerings were about \$70.

Fresh vegetables every day at Goodman Brothers.

Fresh fish today at Goodman Bros., 841 Kansas avenue.

Monarch gasoline stoves at Henry's. Go to Henry's for roofing and spouting.

Lukens Bros. are selling full leather top buggies and harness, for \$60.

J. H. Foucht will sell you a full leather top buggy with a \$10 harness for \$75 spot cash.

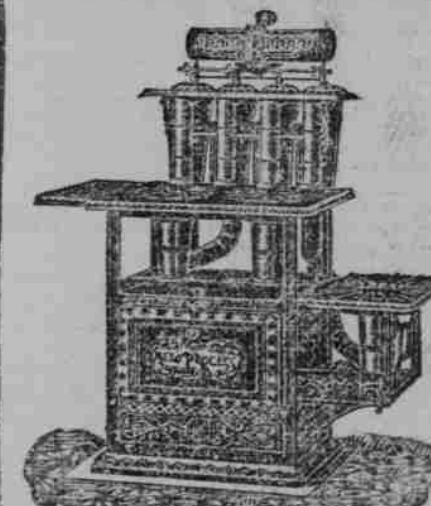
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